fire me a cal

ben the Sun, tubis white thoud night Gets tired, and saus: "Good-night," nd sinks, where the six reddest, Completely out of sight,

d the man, with his furch and industries transping up and down, the lamps agrowing and taketing through the town,

Then the little Twight Elfin, With a laugh and a merry smile Slips out from his cozy corner, And travels many a mile.

O'er land and water goes he, This cif, with h * face so mild, And as he goes he kieses The e, es of enen thred child.

As soon as the kiss has fallen. They follow the drowsy god: They climb up the Dream land ladde And reach the Land of Nod. Then all night long they travel—
The journey wondrous seems—
The ellu still beside them,
A-whatpering: "Pleasant dreams."
—Harper's Young People.

ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

The Two Kinds-Their Usefalness When Tamed, and Their Modes of Defe Their Sagacity.

There are two kinds of elephants, the African and Asian. The former is seldom domesticated, but is hunted down and killed for the sake of his tusks, which are larger and heavier than these of his Asiatic relation. All over Southern Asia, with the sole exception of Arabia, the elephant is found: but the home the animal delights in is the hot, moist, swampy forests of India and Burmah. They are great travel-ers, and have been encountered on mountain-tops even as high as seven thousand feet above the sea; the herds contain from twenty to lifty, but in favorably situated countries one hundred have been found living together. Each herd is led by the strongest and largest bull, who leads it through the

It takes about four months to tame a full-grown wild elephant; but he, or she, is not trusted alone for a year for fear it might run away; but the calves give no trouble and soon become great pets, coming up to the house for fruit, biscuits and sugar-cane. But it does not do to let the little creatures see had a pet baby elephant who found out that the truit was kept in a large earthen jar four feet in height. of which the filter and tumblers were placed, and one day, when he thought no one was looking, the cunning little every thing off the jar over onto the ground, seized a large bunch of bananas in his tiny trunk and ran away to his mother, who was too dangerous to go near, she having been only a few months caught. The imdent little creature, while eating his ill-gotten prize, kept peeping out be-tween the old lady's forelegs with his head on one side, apparently to see what I thought of his prowess.

As he grew up he was put to drag a small cart, and unless carefully watched would gradually edge the cart to the side of the road and topple the contents into the ditch. One very bad trick he had when loose was to hide in the jungle when he heard any one riding toward the house, and as they came close he would bring his trunk down on the earth with such a bang that several visitors were thrown from their ponies, and every one had its both of mind and body. Rememto keep a sharp lookout. With all his ber the old adage: "By others' faults fun there was nothing vicious about him, and children could get on his back and play with him. To me he back and play with him. To me he was most effectionate, and I have often awoke from my afternoon nap to find him standing alongside my grass ham-mock lightly feeling me all over with

Elephants are extremely useful, and when kindly treated are docile and tractable; but they have good memories and recollect injuries quite as well as kindness, seldom failing to retaliate upon those who behave cruelly to them, though the chance of revenge may not occur for months and years.

ou, no doubt, have read the of the Arabian tailor who pricked an elephant with his needle as he put his trunk in at the shop window as he passed on his way to the daily bath in the river, and who, alling his trunk with dirty water, spouted it over his tormentor as he returned. This is a very common way these animals have of paying off old scores, and should there be no water at hand they will fill the trunk with ashes or dust, suddenly blowing it over those who have offend-

The trunk is never used for striking, and, in fact, when any danger is threatened is coiled close up for protection; but when angry the elephant will catch up a clod of earth, a stone or log of wood, and throw it with great force, or they will break off the branch of a tree and make use of it as a club, or as a fan, to brush flies away. the tip of the trunk there is a projection like a finger, and, large as the great beast looks, he can pick up a thimble with just as much ease as a log of wood or any similar large object.

The tusks are the main weapons of defense, and among the tame males it is usual to saw off the points, so that in case of a fight the combatants can not gore one another. At Rangoon, in mah, an old elephant named Rajah is kept whose tusks have not been cut. as he acts as a kind of a schoolmaster to the other animals, of whom a large number are employed there.

es necessary there to elephant kicks, and tremendous ones they can give, females particularly, and wild suffaloes, who sometimes attack them, are emboldened to do so by the animal turning round as if to run away. But this is only a device to get the assailant within reach of the ponderous hind leg, a kick from which will thing to note this last change which the law of much of the old-time.

broken back. Many anecdot's might be told of the nak

pected that in a few years they will be-come so numerous as to be used for all purposes that cart-horses are now required for, at least in tropical countries. Some farmers have them draw their native plows. But as they stand cold almost as well as heat, we may yet see them become common in England and Australia.

Thirty years ago elephants had to be brought up in ships from Burmah to Calcutta. They were not allowed much fresh water, which was kept in much fresh water, which was kept in iron tanks arranged down the middle of the vesset in tront of them. These tanks were closed with round lids that screwed in, and as they had to be opened night and morning to give the animals drink the cunning creatures soon found out the way of unscrewing them and helping themselves in the night when all was quiet. Men had at night when all was quiet. Men had at last to be put on as sentries over the tanks, or the whole supply would have been drunk up in a couple of days. Another thing they did was when they received their allowance of sugar-car in the morning they would immediately lie down upon it and then try to steal from their neighbors. If any delay took place in serving out their food they would trumpet and bang their trunks against the water-tanks, creating such a disturbance that it made the people on passing ships wonder what the vessel had on board.—Chatterboz.

A BOY GROWN UP.

How and When Good and Bad Manners Are Formed

Young people rarely realize, when criticising their elders, that the traits or habits that seem to them obnoxious were formed in early life. If their manners are rude, if they lack tact, if they are not well informed, it is be-cause they have not made use of their opportunities. Manners are the truest indications of character. A discourte ous person is both careless and selfish, for the best manners are but the expression of the Golden Rule; they are the card of introduction to strangers. A friend can introduce you to good society, but he can not keep you there; that depends on yourself.

boyhood and youth. If he has read good books, kept himself informed on passing events, he becomes what the world terms a well-informed, intelligent man. If he has wasted his time in trifling conversation, read only sen-sational books and papers, neglected to develop the talent which he surely possesses, he becomes a superficial, a tiresome, if not a wicked, man.

If as a boy he has not cultivated the graces and amenities of life, he can not expect to become that most delightful of men, a polished gentleman. If as a boy he has not studied to avoid collisions with those about him, has not recognized the rights of others, has not cultivated a desire to lead men to higher motives, to give to others the benefit of his own opportunities, he becomes that most unfortunate person, a tactless man; a nuisance wherever people are brought together. One of the lessons every boy can learn is to watch those men who arouse adverse criticism and carefully avoid their habber the old adage: "By others' faults correct your own." - Caristian Union.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. A Humane Amendment to a Cruel Law of the State of New York.

New York has not for many years been disgraced by the existence of a law authorizing imprisonment for debt pure and simple, but it has been within time to time that they can churn milk alleged fraudulent debtors by an un-limited term of imprisonment. A bill was passed by the last Legislature of that State, which, by the approval of subject is gone over again. I have re-the Governor, has just become a law, cently heard from a gentleman who limiting imprisonment for debt in civil actions to a period of six months. The effect of this humane amendment to the old statute will be to set at liberty a large number of imprisoned debtors throughout the State, who have been

incarcerated for varying periods.

The cases of some of these "poor debtors" are such as to appeal strongly to the sense of justice and humanity, and the wonder is that the undue severity of the law was not long since abated. The case of Augustine R. Mc-Donald, who has been lying in Ludlow street jail, New York City, for more than eight years past, is one of this kind. It appears that in 1873 McDon-ald received an award from the Gov-ernment of \$200,000 for cotton destroyed by the Federal troops during the war of the rebellion. To se-cure this result he had expended among the lawyers and lobbyists of Washington about half the award, and, with what remained, had gone to New York City and embarked in a successful brokerage business. Soon afterward he was arrested for nonpayment of a judgment of \$50,000 in favor of a firm of Washington lobby-ists, whom he had never employed and never had heard of until confronted by never had heard of until confronted by the judgment, which had been ob-tained by default and without any notice to him. Being unable to furnish bail, he was thrust into jail, where he would doubtless have remained until his death but for the timely passage of the law referred to. As it is, he goes It is sometimes necessary there to put elephants on to rafts, and many of them object to this, not liking the shaking and susteadiness. When one refuses Rajah is called, and comes rushing up behind, trumpeting loudly. The refractory heast looks round, and one glance at the gleaming tunks is sufficient, and he steps on the raft quick orough. Rajah seldom has to make actual use of his weapons. For defending itself, in addition to the tunks, the elephant kicks, and tremendous ones some humane gentleman, who used it with good effect in procuring an amendment of the law.

erous hind leg, a kick from which will thing to note this last change which and him rolling over and over with a robs the law of much of the old-time Live Stock Journal. harshness and cauelty. - Chicago Jour-

THE DAIRY.

-Irregularity in salting will not conduce to the laying on of flesh. Especially in dairying will irregularity in salting show in the milk.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

nd Stockman.

The Chinese have now turned th The Chinese have now turned their attention to the dairy business and have leased a large tract of land in Merced County, Cal., with a starter of

American Dairyman.

-There is no known remedy for garlie or onion flavor in milk except keep-ing the weed away from the cows. Scalding to one hundred and forty-five legrees and then suddenly cooling will prolong its keeping twelve or more hours and will remove many objection able odors, but will not drive out the flavor or odor imparted by any of the onion family, such as garlies, leeks and chives, but it will abate them.—N. Y.

-If every butter-maker, as he ought to, would brine-salt his butter in the churn, there would be no use for the butter-salting attachment to a dairy scale. Even when the butter is taken from the churn before salting, the different degrees of moisture in it, makes the salting attachment of but little use, inless the butter is partly "worked" before any salt is applied; and to mass and half work the butter before salting, is not the modern orthodox style. Modern methods supercede lots of old tools. - Jefferson County Union.

-Every one hundred pounds of grain sold from a farm makes it poorer by two pounds of ash. A car load of butter at thirty-five cents per pound will bring as much money as thirty-five car loads of corn at sixty cents a bushel The corn will carry off from the soil two-thirds of a car load of mineral plant food. The butter nothing. Land grows poor by exporting grain. It can row rich while exporting butter. If fed to good cows, the corn will make a car load of butter, and enough more to pay for making, and a profit besides. converting the corn into butter on the farm, both the farm and the farmer grow rich. By exporting the grain, what is gained in one respect is lost in mother.—Montreal Witness.

CHURNING MILK.

An Operation Which Increases the Quan but Decreases the Quality of But-

Experiments in churning the milk intead of raising the cream and churnng that, have been made in this counry with sufficient exactness to show hat while a little larger yield may be secured by churning the milk, the quality of the butter is inferior. The subjoined, on this subject, by Prof. Long, will be read with interest. By rarying the temperature, he might find that both sweet milk and sweet cream can be successfully churned. The experience so far in this country indicates that sweet cream, and by inference sweet milk, requires to be churned at lower temperature than sour. Prof.

Long says: This is a question which periodically crops up, as dairy farmers discover from lyantage. Wit t has been often thrashed out in the agriculturist press, they communicate their discovery to others and the whole cently heard from a gentleman who has been churning milk, and who finds that he can obtain from sweet milk a pound of butter to less than twenty ounds of milk. I need hardly say to those who have had experience in this matter that when a large yield of butter is obtained from milk, it is invariably from milk which has been soured, and that when sweet milk is churned, there is a considerable loss. I have known many cases where this has been regularly tried, and I have tried numbers of experiments myself, always with the same result. I have been asked to give some lectures and demonstrations in the working dairy at the Bath and West of England Show at Bristol, and I propose to make a simple test upon one of the days of the show to compare the quality of butter yielded by given quantities of milk under three systems—the separa-tor, the setting of milk in shallow pans and the churning of whole, soured milk. It is necessary in each case to churn at a particular temperature and that the cream should be perfectly ripened, otherwise the test is almost valueless. It appears to me that every butter-making farmer should make trials of this kind for himself. If he has not a separator he can from time to time try churning raised cream in differe that the weight of the milk is exact, and that circumstances as far as possible are similar, so far as the se and the feeding are concerned, as both affect the yield given by the cattle. The great argument against churning milk has always been that the buttermilk is entirely sour and that the labo is great. Some, however, would not mind the labor if they could churn the milk sweet, which I feel assured could not in practice be done with success. There is, moreover, this to be said, samely, that butter made from churned milk generally owes its additional weight to the presence of a larger pro-portion of buttermilk and casein, both of which affect its quality. In other words, there is a much smaller quantity of fat in a pound of butter churned from milk than in the same quantity of butter churned from cream.

An houest man will not knowingly sell dishonest goods. - Boston Post.

THE GEORGIA DIALECT Among the peculiarities of our dis

will then white and the sent t

leet is the putting of the defining word, before the object defined, as "that 'ere man," for that man, there," "that 'ere book," for "this book, here." These expressions must sound strange one hundred cows.—Coleman's Rural to cultivated ears, accustomed to Bos -rresian dairymen never allow a million of people who use them concast, much less to lick and caress it. The is peremptory, and cares me alone" tonian English, yet there are several much less to lick and caress it. The cow is confined in a stall and watched, and the moment the calf is dropped it is wholly removed from her sight.—

Scotch Agriculturist.

—This is well to know in culculating the size to build your silo: A cow should be fed from fifty to sixty pounds of ensilage a day, if she receives a peculiar intonation, means "go on in your own way. I have nothing more to should be fed from fifty to sixty pounds of ensilage a day, if she receives 20 peculiar intonation, means "go on in other fodder with her ground food. A your own way, I have nothing more to cubic foot of ensilage weighs fifty pounds. From this data you can read-demand to move along. "It's shore to be so" means that the assertion, or the site of silo needed. existing circumstances are, beyond a doubt, exactly as stated. "To put out" a lamp does not mean to carry it outside, but to extinguish the light. To "holler" is to cry aloud, and I think there is not a more expressive word in there is not a more expressive word in the language. To "cry" in common parlauce means "to weep," while according to the dictionaries it may mean a variety of sounds of the voice. It is never used among the country people in any other sense than to weep. They have a different word for other noises, as yell, a shrill cry; whoop, a full-sounding cry; holler, asort of cross between the two, as used in com-mon with either word, etc. The rather pugnacious expression "beat him all holler," however, means that the one alluded to first is far superior to the other. Occasionally the rustic drifts into a redundancy of expression quite surprising. He says "his'n," "her'n" and "their'n," equivalent to "his own," "their own," instead of simply "his," "hers," "theirs." By this he seems to impress the idea of proprietorship by the addition of the word "own." The word "split," to divide, is used as "cut is to diminish or decrease down. "Tolerably well" means "moderately well." These words and phrases are all good English to those who use them constantly, and you would be surprised to know just how many people use them constantly. There is one little remnant of cockneyism that is observable in the language of the common people. This—the leaving off the aspirate. Besides "I've," "we've" and "they've," which can hardly be placed in this class, because "I'll," "we'll" and "they'll" show the contraction of and "they'll" show the contraction of the auxiliary verb in the same way. I have noticed that the pronouns suffer most from the process of decapitation. "is," "im," and "e," for "his," "him," and "he," are examples. Another peculiar thing is the prefixing of "a" to active verbs—"ahuntin'," "afishin'," "arunnin'," "awalkin'," and similar instances. All these pecu-liarities are noticeable in Southern dialect, and many of them are common to all English-speaking people. As for real, straightout dictionary English you will hunt a long time before you

them you may safely address every one of them as professor.—Atlanta Constitu-Running Trains in Rainy Weather.

are able to secure enough strictly ac-curate speakers to make up a snug din-

ner party, and when you have secured

Many amusing stories are told of the savings and doings of the astonished backwoodsmen when the first lines of railroad began operations in America. When the first Maine railroad was built, the conductor, Mr. Pitman, left Waterville on his morning train. It was raining hard.

When he arrived at North Belgrade, a flag-station, not seeing any flag, he ran by the station. As the train passed, the red flag was hurriedly run

Mr. Pitman stopped his train, and backing up to the station, called out to the agent: "Why didn't you put up the flag

"Why," was the reply, "be you a-goin' to run trains in rainy weather?"
"Of course."

"I didn't reckon so."- Youth's Com

—In New Jersey the mosquitoes are so bad at night that no girl gets courted unless she has a good mosquito bar.— N. Y. Maib

"I mean no reflection," as the headlight said when it went out.—Texas Siftings. PAIN will frequently transform a child into a groun person. — Yonkers' Gazette.

"Docron, what is the best material for a sathing suit!" "A bear skin." A poner is probably fond of Alpine olitudes because he's a mountain-ear.

As an inducement to young men, it may be said that a good wife is never a miss. Aknox, O., is a sort of heaven on earth Fifty-seven million matches are made there in one day.—N. Y. Independent.

A surris often saved by its anchor, but men are often lost by their rancor.—Will

STRAWBERRY-BOXES probably need over because the bottom is so near the

"WEAT did your father leave when he died, Pat!" "Paith, he left me an orphan."

—Tid-Bita. "What is sweeter than to have a friend you can trust?" asks the poot. "To have a friend that will trust you," replied the

"Our rudder is broken, sir," said the first mate to the captain. "Nonsense, That's only imagination." "Beg pardon, sir, but it's a stern cality."—N. Y. Heraid.

"It s really very odd, my dear," said an old lady, one very hot day, to a friend. "I can't bear the heat in summer, and in winter I love it."—N. Y. Ledger. THE man who fell off the fence into the brambles was much nettied by the rence. "We hope thistie be apprec

A Novelty In Hats.

The Norman peasant hats are been ing only to those who have round, full faces, as the brim and trimmings are raised exceedingly high in front and the crown is so narrow and arched in the back that the most of the coiffure is exposed. The handsomest of these are made of cactus lace, straw or fancy braid in lattice designs, dotted with fine colored beads. They are lined with surah, either of one pale tint or in changeable hues and trimmed with coronets of marguerites, hedge roses, hawthorn blossoms or pink carnations mingled with wood moss and sprays of heather.-N. Y. Post.

Invalids Hetel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Harvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homesthrough correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tamors, variocoele, hydrocale and drictorress is grave-raced with and Invalids' Hetel and Surgical L

"Love is blind." True, true. The young man never sees the dog until it is too late to escape in a dignified manner.—Chicago Ledger.

Our pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emp-tied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

WHEN an idler enters the sanctum of busy editor, and the editor says: "Glad t see you're back," what does he mean! N. Y. Independent.

Falling of the bair is arrested, and bald-ness averted, by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Obstinate cases of fever and ague can be cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure.

Landladt-"Go ahead, Mr. Fraidcat, and see if it is a burglar." Mr. Fraidcat (with cowardly presance of mind)—"Ladies first, always."

Ladies who possess the finest complexions are among the patrons of GLENN'S SCLPBUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISEER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

JAT GOYLD's income is said to be ten cents every time the clock ticks. This beats the best patronised dime museum.— Lowell Courier.

Ir a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well A Western man has a cyclone cellar which he retires to when his wife com-mences house-cleaning.—Boston Commer-

FRAZER AXLE GREASE is the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any of

The trade journals report an increased movement in boots and shoes. That's what makes so many corns.—Troy Times.

If all se-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Ir is observed that the marriageable girl of the period talks horse because it is the language of the groom.—Tid-Bits.

Use Dr. Pierce's "Pellete" for constina

"RED CLOUD," the Indian warrior, con-templates visiting Washington. He wants a silver lining, possibly.—National Weekly.



ed the Test of Year uring all Diseases of the ELOOD, LIVER, STOR ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW PASH BITTERS DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI CURES PATION, JAUNDICE IOUS COMPLAINTS. LIVER disappear at once und KIDNEYS STOMACH It is purely a Medicia as its cathartic proper tice forbids its use as a boverage. It is pleas ant to the taste, and as easily taken by child-ren as adults. AND BOWELS

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